NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. VERY INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Position of the Central American Question. Rumor of an Important Proposition from the British Minister.

THE OFFICE SEEKERS AND THE PRESIDENT.

HOW THE NEW YORK APPOINTMENTS STAND.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE U. S. SENATE AND THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

The Proposed Amendment to the State Constitution.

New York City and the Common School Fund, &c., &c., &c.

Events in Washington.

THE BRITISH MOVEMENTS IN HONDURAS-DOUBTFUL REPORTS-MORE APPOINTMENTS-OFFICE-SEEKERS STILL ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT. ETC.

WASHINGTON, March 17-9 P. M.

I have reason to believe there is no truth in the rumor that the cabinet have had under discussion the subject of the recent newspaper intelligence from Honduras, or that the Secretary of State has been directed to demand an explanation from Great Britain. It is quite unusual for the government to consider every newspaper rumor as authentic, and so far from the intelligence from Honduras creating a sensation it is regarded as of very questionable veracity. I know that the President has not spoken on the subject to any of the Senators, nor is the whatever have been taken to demand satisfaction, as ha een stated. We had plenty of vaporing under the last administration. If General Pierce is the man the country believes him to be, we will now have less blustering

jor Stevens was nominated to-day for Governor of new Territory of Washington. everal nominations of registers and receivers of public

All the important nominations hang fire, and as the Senate has adjourned till Monday, the faithful must con-

Secretary Marcy has been extensively waited upon by the soft shells, but he fights shy of them. I do not believe he has ever made the declaration that he was deter mined to defeat certain hard shell applicants. Rather

Lorenzo B. Shepard, Attorney General Chatfield, and others of that faction, are on the anxious bench, kicking their skins in the hall of the State Department to day. The re-election by the Senate of their secretary, Ashbury Diskens, indicates their full appreciation of one of the ablest officers of the government Mr. Dickens has been Secretary of the Senate since 1836. X. Y. Z.

THE SENATR, THE PRESIDENT AND OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN—RUMORED PROPOSITION OF MINISTER GRAMPTON—APPOINTMENTS—THE NEW YORK OFFICES-LIEUT. SCHAUMBURG, ETC.

The rejection of Mr. Beale, a democrat, as Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, to-day, was the result of a demo eratic caucus this morning, before which various charges of misconduct were brought against the late incumbent. could afford to give way. His successor, Colonel McNair, had been up for First Arsistant Postmaster General, but was induced by democratic Senators to accept this other office, which is considered as worth some \$4,000 or \$5,000 a year. In every sense, Colonel McNair is a highly acceptable man. The almost unanimous re-election of the other Senate officers is equally significant against Mr. Beale.

The adjournment over to Monday was at the instance of the administration. New York officers, foreign mis sulted, and they, too, have numerous little jobs to look after in the departments. During the next two

tory Collector for New York. It has been, perhaps, the most largely discussed of any question in cabinet council

Secretary Marcy leading the way.

In executive session, the Senate discussed the nomination of Gardiner for Captain of Bragoons the place claimed for many years by Lieut. Schaumberg, but steadily refused by the President. It has thus been a contest between the executive and the Senate; bu now, we suspect, it will be finally terminated.

From the adjournment to Monday, we presume the Se nate will be detained all next week—otherwise, Tehuan-tepec and Central America will be left in a most dangerous state of confusion. It is reported to-day, however, that Minister Crampton has been approaching the administration; for a new treaty, comprehending the fish an armistice till the British government can be heard in reference to recent transactions. Overwhelmed by office seekers, the administration, we may anticipate, will postpone foreign questions to a more convenient season; or, if compelled to act, the l'resident's policy may require

the action of both houses of Congress.

The Massachusetts appointments are not liked by the and coalitionism. It is said that arrangements are nov in progress to start a new democratic paper in Boston, the object of which will be the advocacy of the rights of the hunkers or the Union men. It is also said that the editor will be a New Hampshire man. A. B. C.

CONFIRMATIONS - THE PENNSYLVANIA APPOINT

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1852

The Senate were in executive session to day for an missioner of Pensions, and several others. With regard to the Pennsylvania appointments, it is

reported that the President has decided upon placing Mr. Gideen D. Westcott in the Philadelphia Post Office The contest for Collector of the Port is between Hon Charles Brown and Judge Eldred. P. Barry Hayes, Capt. for Navy Agent. Reuben C. Hale, of Mifflin county, is considered ahead for the Surveyorship; and Col. F. M. Wynkoop will probably get the Marshalship of the Easter

The affair of honor, referred to yesterday, was between Virginia, and has been adjusted without resort to arms. The Mechanic's Fair will not be closed until Saturday evening, when the address and award will be given.

Washington, March 17, 1853. The Gardner case was resumed this morning by re-call ing James Wright, whose cross-examination occupied rly all day. He gave his own history, with the tim nearly all day. He gave his own history, with the tine and date of his various accupations in Mexico since 1830 showing he was at different periods a stage driver, stage owner, manager of a menagerie and circus, proprietor o He said the paper published by him and Togne and Sayre in the NEW YORK HERALD, in September last, was written by Mr. May, one of the prosecuting counsel, to rebut the statements contained in a speech by Robert Corwin.

Dr. Mackie produced an official copy of Disturnell'

map attached to the first treaty of peace with Mexico, with a view of stating the distances between severa places in Mexico, which was objected to. It was argued and allowed.

places in Mexico, which was objected to. It was argued and allowed.

The court then adjourned.

The case increases in interest, and is likely to be protracted. At least fifty more witnesses are to be examined on the part of the prosecution, and a large number for the defence.

Death of Hx-Governor Johnson, of Louisiana NEW ORLEANS, March 16, 1853.

· Pa Governor Isaac Johnson died suddenly on Tuesday

UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1853. THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION—BEMARKS CF EX-SECRE
TARY EVEREIT AND OTHERS. The Senate took up Mr. Clayton's resolution calling for certain papers connected with the Clayton and Bulwer

Mr. Evenerr, (whig) of Mass., said that having had the nonor, not long ago, of occupying a position to submit a communication to the President, which was transmitted to Congress, in relation to this subject, he thought it might be a matter of public interest that some further explanation be made relative to the state of things in South America, and-inasmuch as the Senate have a special order for to day, the election of certain officersit would be an accommodation to him if the Senate would consent to take up the first resolution and pass it. It is consent to take up the first resolution and pass it. It is a call for general information relative to Central America, and could be answered in an hour, and the reply come here to-morrow or next day. He would then address the Senate. The answer to the second resolution, calling on the Secretary of State for information relative to the conflicting claims of Great Britain and Honduras, would require months to prepare.

Mr. Mason, (dem.) of Va., said the Senator had consulted with him as to the propriety of passing the first resolution, to which he had assented; but the second re-

Mr. Mason, (dem.) of Va., said the Senator had consulted with him as is the propriety of passing the first resolution, to which he had assented; but the second resolution should be enlarged.

The first resolution was adopted.

Mr. EVERETT moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Monday next.

Mr. Mason suggested Saturday, as he hoped they would on Monday adjourn sine die.

Cries of "Oh. ro," "Postpone till Monday," &c.

Mr. SHERDE (dem.) of III.—It is impossible to adjourn next Monday.

Cries of "Oh. ro," "Postpone till Monday," &c.
Mr. Shrine (dem.) of III.—It is impossible to adjourn
next Monday.
The consideration of the subject was then postponed
till Monday.
MILEAGE AND PER DIEM FOR EX-SENATOR VULER.
The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Morton's
resolution to pay David L. Yulee, ex-Senator of Florida,
mileage and per diem, from the commencement of the
first session of the Thirty-second Congress to the 27th of
August, 1852, that being the day on which the Senate
decided that Mr. Mallory was entitled to the contested seat.
After a debate, the resolution was adopted by 22 to 19.
OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.
The Senate then proceeded to the election of officers
with the following result:—
Ashbury Dickens was re-elected Secretary.
Dunning R. McVair, Sergeant-at-Arms, vice Robert
Beale. (He immediately took the oath of office.)
Isaac Holland, re-elected I corkeeper.
These were the nominations previously agreed upon in
caucus by the democratic members.
RESOLVED TO ADJUGEN TILL MONDAY—RENATORS TORMENTED
BY OFFICE SEREKURS, ETC.
Mr. HAMLIN, (dem.) of Me. moved that when the
Senate adjourn it adjourn until Monday.
Mr. BADORK (whig) of N. C., regretted that the Senator
made the motion, as he reserved that privilege to himself. (Laughter.)
Mr. HAMLIN—Then I will withdraw it for you to make
the motion.
Mr. Badder said it must be considered vastly important

Mr. HAMIN.—Hen I will windraw it for you to make the motion.

Mr. BADOR said it must be considered vastly important that matters connected with subjects interesting to his friends on the other side should be attended to, and that it would hasten matters to let them make the preliminary arrangements. (Laughter)

Mr. SHEEDS said he should very much regret to see the matter very ill.

Mr. Shields said he should very much regret to see the motion prevail.

Mr. Shields said he should very much regret to see the motion prevail.

Mr. Philit, (dem.) of Is., for the reason suggested by Mr. Badger, hoped the Senate would adjourn over. He had been besought and teazed, by those for whom he had great respect. to see the heads of departments on their accounts. He had promised to do so, even if he had to take a mall and beat down their doors; and he therefore trusted he would be at liberty to do so to-morrow. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hamlin's motion was agreed to.

SALARY OF THE KY-SERJEANT-AT-ARMS.

Mr. Shields introduced a resolution—which lies over—directing the Secretary of the Senate to pay Robert Beale who was just ousted as Serjean-tat-Arms, his salary for the residue of the present year.

OUTSINESS TO HE KENT OUT, ETC.

Mr. PISH'S resolution was adopted, having in view the exclusion of persons not entitled to the privilege of the floor, great inconvenience having resulted from outside pressure.

The Senate after an executive session adjourned till

pressure.

The Senate, after an executive session, adjourned till

Affairs in Albany.

NEW YORK AND THE COMMON SCHOOL FUND—SENATOR VANDERBLIT AND HIS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—THE EMIGRATION BILL.—NAVIGA-

ALBANY, March 17, 1853.

There is difficulty between the city and State relative There is difficulty between the city and State relative to the school tax. The Secretary of State writes Mr. Flagg that he wanted \$129,971 91 as the proportion of the \$80,000 State tax for common schools. Mr. Flagg replied that there are no such funds on hand, as the su-pervisors did not levy the tax in 1852. It is proposed that the Legislature compel the city to impose a suffi-cient amount, or double, the above sum for the current

Mr. Vandebilt occupied the Senate upon his constitutionalamendmens until near adjournment. His speech was an able one, and was listened to by a full Senate, and

NEW YORK GISLATURE.

FERS FOR SERVICES IN THE MEW LANY, March 17, 1853.

The bill to regulate the fees for the REGISTER'S OFFICE. The bill to regulate the fees for the REGISTER'S OFFICE. The bill to regulate the fees for the Register's office, New York, was reporte upon favorably by SECURITY TO PERSONS CROSSIN, ERRIES.

Mr. BERMAN, by censent, introduced the better security of persons crossing the ferrill for the better security of persons crossing the ferrill for the better security of persons crossing the ferrill for the better security of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. CONGER, a bill to amount of the consolis, and of the Syracuse and Einghamton and Oswego and reacuse Mr. Taber, a bill in relation to bonds filed a urregate soffice.

Mr. Platt, a bill to provide for the consolis, on of the Syracuse and Einghamton and Ossego and gracuse and Einghamton and Ossego and gracuses. Mr. Tames, a bill in relation to bonds filed i urrogate's office.

Mr. Barcock, a bill in relation to the Recorder's urt in the city of Brooklyn.

Mr. Vanderriit, favorably, relating to streets a parks in Brooklyn.

The Benster fire such interest of the Whole, on the Constitution for the Blind.

The Senate thus went into Committee of the Whole, on the Constitution for the Blind.

The Senate thus went into Committee of the Whole, on the Constitution of the Champlain Canal among those mentioned in the resolution. This was, in his estimation, the first thing in importance. There were fifty thousand voters interested in this question, and they considered themselves slighted by all who had discussed the subject. It pays more net revenue than any other.

Mr. Vanderriit, but most of all to this great State. He had petitioned, and for it had been stigmatized, in a sneering and jeering manner by the report of the minority He had not come to destroy the principles of the party to which he belonged—nor to sow the seeds of discussion—nor to create trouble—but from duty. He had preposed a plan, in which the judgment of the Senate might be exercised—its united judgment. He did not desire it considered as a resolution when he presented it. He sought the aid and help and encouragement of the Canal Committee (of which the Senator from the Touth—Mr. Pierce—was one). That Senator had given him contempt and obloquy and ridicule in return for his argument. He yet stood here to vindicate the principle which he had introduced The allusion to "John Vanderbilt, the petitioner," was as unmanity as it was undignified. He did expect that the dirty and the fil by presses about the city would attack him, but he did not expect the Senator from the Touth is capital to desait the report of these who had entertained pleasing intercourse with him. The conduct and actions of me are altered by bad associat

where they ought to stand—these "true friends of the canal." as they call themselves. The report embodies all the arguments against the onlargement. It is well, right well, for the people, that this thing has been put thus openly ferward. Evidently the Senator has been looking away from his own land to the debt-b-urthened countries of Europe, where war has been upon them almost for centuries. He did not look at the Ecoters States, where he might have seen that all his theories, drawn from oppressed Europe, fell and faded when brought to the test of things as they occur in thew States. The arguments piled up, on a fletitious array of statistics, is specious and calculate to deceive. He has brought in all kinds of debt to array in all its force, his per capita tax, which he produces to display an impending burthen of debt. In it be brings the United States debt, the State debt, and, most ludicrous of all the manicipal debt, and thus he gets the great horror of debt in all its immensity. Certainly, it was the most extraordinary calculation that ever entered into the mind of man. For what part of the State could the immensa humbuy of these financial tables have been prepared? This profound report, which, when it was read, struck the Senator—is a State paper, and as such is to be examined. It is to be published through every street in the State, as emanating from the enemies—the direct enemies—of the public works of this State. It is a paper intended to deceive the people of this State by the Senator. There were the condition of the leavest of the capital to his condition of the leavest of the capital to his condition of the leavest of the capital to his condition of the leavest of the capital to his state of wages—the condition of the leavest of the capital to his capital to his

that the canals ought not to be enlarged. Mr. V. continued his remarks at length, and without concluding gave way to a motion to report progress.

BILLS FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly sent for concurrence several bills, among which was the Pilot bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation to report complete.

BILLS FRAD AND PASSED.

To autherize the Sinclair and Forrestville Plank Read Company to borrow money.

To determine the claim of George M. Tibbitts and James Forsyth, for money overpaid by them.

The body proceeded to consider the bill to rebuild THE LOCKS ON THE CHAMPLAN CANAL.

Mr. JONES (dem.) urged that it was of imminent importance to the navigation of the canal that the enlarged locks should be built at once. It is an ordinary repair—its payment to be made from the ordinary revenues of the canal.

Mr. CONGER (dem.) doubted the power of the Legislature to make this appropriation, as the constitution dedicated the surplus to those works named in the constitution, and this canal was not one of them.

Mr. JONES showed that this was of the class of expenditures which was first to be paid out.

Mr. WRIGHT, at length, explained the present condition of this canal and urged upon the Senate to pass the bill. To do the work immediately would result in a very great saving to the State.

Mr. BABCOCK (whig) opposed the bill. For the purpose of rebuilding a lock on this canal, the Canal Board already bave the power, and no law is needed.

Mr. JONES differed from Mr. B in his view of the law. The debate was con inued by Messrs. PIERCE, CONGER, BARCOCK, and WARD.

Mr. CONGER moved to amend the bill so as to give the discretionary power to the Canal Board instead of the Canal Commissioners.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The consideration of the canal plan of Mr. Vanderbilt,

The consideration of the canal plan of Mr. Vanderbilt, was set down, on motion of Mr. Urham, for Friday, at 4 P. M.

THE CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

amend the highway bill in relation to works on

roads.

To facilitate the payments of incumbrances on mortgages.
Concerning the powers and duties of Commissioners of Fmigration.

Mr. Taber was speaking on this latter bill, when the Sanata adjourned.

Assembly.

ALBANY. March 15, 1853.

THE NEW YORK POLICE BILL.

Mr. SHAW, (dem.) of N. Y. moved a suspension of the rules to have the bill in relation to the New York police referred to the New York delegation. Carried, and the bill was referred.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS—REPUSAL OF NEW YORK TO PAY ITS SHARE OF THE TAX.

A communication was received from the Superintendent of Common Schools, announcing that the city of New York refuses to pay its share of the school tax of 1852.

1852.

The bill relative to the increase of the capital of the Williamsburg Water Works Company being under consid-

The bill relative to the increase of the capital of the Williamsburg Water Works Company being unoer consideration.

Mr. S. S. Smill. (dem.) of Queens, wished to explain, in answer to inquiries from his constituents, his course on the bill. He had been asked why, when having the warrs of the town of Hempstead excepted from the use of ncompany, he had not also named the streams of Jacep? His reason for not doing so was that he had rewish no instruction from that town, by letter or otherwas hat the exception was desired. Another reason used highlef that the streams of that town could not be any resp water company to the injury of the town in do not los. Not so with Hempstead. The streams there ocean. Their value to the town until they reach the gues before beject could yet be reached when the bill Mr. HUTCHINGUALE.

referred to the Jem.) of Kings, moved that the bill be perrors to judge c Island delegation, as the most fit its influence upon he expediency of its provisions, and Mr. O'IBREN, (dem. yrious interests concerned should go to the Judici. Kings, preferred that the bill ciently discussed, and his ommittee. It had been sufficently discussed, and his ommittee, and to save the time Mr. Seanse, (dem.) of Kings, preferred that the bill ciently discussed, and his ommittee, and to save the time for the House. They understoop of further attention they represented all the parties inhere matter, and as that they should arrange the ettire rovisions of the bill Mr. Clarr, (whig) of Eric, took the same view of the Mr. Shaw thought the bill a prop- one tog to the Judiciary Committee, and that it oughnot to

Mr. Claff, (whig) of Eric, took the same view of the subject.

Mr. Shaw thought the bill a prop- one to go to the Judiciary Committee, and that it ough not to go to such a select committee as is proposed.

Mr. Isgalis, (dem.) of Washington, oposed this. The bill had been before the Judiciary Committee many times, and every sentence and every word of inhad been carefully and impartially considered. The mimittee had much business before it: the session is draing to a close; and it is not probable the committee will cluge this bill in any respect, or consider it at all.

Mr. HENDEZ, (whig) of Livingston, oppose this reference. The bill is to go before the Senate, at may be there amended if its seems necessary.

Mr. Skarno moved the previous question (on greeing with the amendments made in Committee of the chole Carried, and the bill was ordered to a third reading THE ASSESSIENT BILL.

Mr. LOOMIS moved to postpone the general order to allow the Assessment bill to be taken up. Lost.

GENERAL ORDERS.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

MILS REPORTED.

Mr. BURNET, on leave, reported commete, a bill to incorporate the trustees of the fund forhe relief of aged clergymen.

Mr. D. B. TANIOR reported a bill for se better security of persons crossing ferries.

Mr. S. S. Saffer reported in favor of sending charter of Newtown and Bushwick Turnpike and Hidge Company.

Mr. Hercuncus reported, by bills to send the charter of the city of Brooklyn; to authorize ax for police expenses in the 1 glath and Ninth warnof Brooklyn; to

establish piers in Brooklyn; relative to the expense of grading in the Eighth ward of Brooklyn.

Mr. J. Ross reperted in favor of amending the lien law of the city of New York; an act in relation to Savings Banks in the city of New York an act in relation to Savings Banks in the city of New York and county of Kh. 18%.

Mr. A. C. Hall reported to incorporate the Empire Pe University Bank.

Mr. D. GILNORS, to amend theact authorizing formation of railroad companies; relative to Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad.

Mr. D. Gitnour, to amend theact authorizing formation of railroad companies; relative to Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad.

Mr. Patterson, in favor of rasing the standard of education in academies.

Mr. Wedersun, by bill, to incorporate the New York Corn Exchange.

Mr. Carpeaten, to authorize the Pennsylvania Coal Company to construct a railroad.

Mr. Harrings reported in avor of an appropriation to the Filot Asylum; requiring security from certain officers; for the settlement of disputed claims against the State.

Mr. Reden, to insorporate Joiner's, Caulker's and Shipwight's Benevolent Association.

Mr. Seaung, by bill, in relation to Justices' court in Brooklyn.

Mr. SEAUNG, by Mil, in cention to sustaces

Brooklyn.

Mr. Odekk, by bill, to exhibits a free school in Eastchester.

Mr. Case, by bill, to exhorize Baptist Union for the
education of theological students.

Mr. J. Rose, by bill, relative to the New York delegation.

THE OFFICIAL CONDUCT OF THE CANAL OFFICIES.

Mr. SHAW introduced the following pressuble and reso-

Mr. Shaw introduced the following pressible and resolution:—

Whereas, by the report of the committee of the last Legislature to examine the Treasurer's accounts made to the present Legislature on the 10th day of January last (Assembly document 8); also, by the handle report of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, as also by the Legislature on the 21st of January last, and also by continuing the Legislature of the Canal Pand, as a presented involving the propriety and legality of the Andelto of March, inst., (Assembly document 56), various the 2d day of March, inst., (Assembly document 56), various the canals of the State, and the expeniture of the public moneys, and sho management of the same.

Resolved, That the screal documents be referred to a select committee of five, eith power to send for persons and papers, and with instructions to examine into the propriety and legality of the offical conduct of Site officers in the several matters in whice they are implicated in said documents, and in any othernatters pertaining to their official duties, and to report to his House the facts, and to recommend and introduce such measures as in the judgment of said committee shall be consistent with the duty of this House to adopt in relatin thereto.

MEDICAL INQUIRY.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, took up the bill relative to the encouragement of medical inquiry, and ordered it to a third residue. The Assembly the above

relative to the encouragement of medical inquiry, and ordered it to a third resding. The Assembly then ad-journed.

Nen-Arriva of the Canada. HALIFAX, March 18-1 A. M. There is no appearance of the Canada up to this hour. Non-arrival of the Andes, &c.

The serew steamship Ande—now over fifteen days out from Liverpool for New York via this port-has not vet

The weather is cloudy, withindications of rain. Cincinnati Muntipal Election.

CECINNATI, March 17, 1853.

There is considerable excitenent in this city on the subject of the approaching munitipal election. The Catholic are taking active steps to seare a division of the school funds, and politics promise ina great measure to be lost

Bosrok, March 17, 1853
This morning, as Benjamin Ibward and his son, of No 27 Central wharf, merchants, wre riding into town, the horse took fright, and both genlemen were thrown from the carriage. Mr. Howard, Jr., is said to be fatally injured, and his father is serious! hurt.

SPRINGERID, March 17, 1853.

About twelve o'clock to day as an elderly female, named Sally Colton, was crossing the railroad track, near Northampton, she was run ove and killed by the down

Opposition Telegraph is Nova Scotia Defeated.

HAUPAX, March 17, 1853.

The attempt to obtain scharter from the Provincia Parliament for an oppositon telegraph line from Halifax to the boundary of New Brunswick, met with a signal failure to day, by a vote of 67 to 16. The applicants for the charter vainly exceeded to excite a prejudice against the present telegraph company, of which the Hon. S. Cunard is President, on the ground of its alleged partiality to the New York Associated Press, and the decision may be regarded as a fair expression of public sentiment, in favor of the policy and justice of the existing arrangement betweenthe Hellfax line and the Associated Press, relative to the ransmission of steamers' news.

The Alleghmy Valley Railroad.

Prirsburg, March 17, 1853. The ceremony of braking ground for the Alleghany Pittsburg. The Mayor, City Council, and a large number of citizens, were pesent. Mayor Riddle broke the ground and made some appropriate remarks, and was followed by Governor-Johnston in an elaborate and in-

From the South.

THE BRITISH ATTACK ON TRUXILLO-CAPT. ERICS SON-BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND ORIO CANAL COMPANY. The New Orleans papers of Friday are at hand. Those

of Thursday are still missing.

The True Delta publishes a correspondence from Belize Honduras, dated 24th February, which confirms the statement made in last Sunday's New York Hyparn, that the British war steamer Devastation had taken possession

to sive un the town, or submit to a bombardment. Capt. Eriesson lectured this afternoon before the Vircomplimentary supper is to be given to him to morrow

grossment a bill authorizing the bay police to enforce the oyster law of the State.

The Virginia House of Delegates have passed the Senate bill providing for the payment of the interest on the bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, guaranteed by the State. An amendment to foreclose the mortgage

From the Rio Grande.

In our Erownsville dates we find a few returns of news. The Frog, of the 18th ult., says:—We learn from good authority that the plans of Caravajal have been abandoned, at least for the present, and that his followers, many of which are farmers have that his followers, many of which are farmers have the state of the plans of the form of planting their results. Order is, therefore, completely restored on the frontier.

An election has been held in Matamoros for the selection of a member to fill the sent in the State Legitator, vacated by the assassination of Rufine Rodriguez. Does Maria Valdez, it is said, was unanimously elected, and Dr. A. Lafon was chosen to fill the place of Deputado Suplente, formerly held by Senor Valdez. Both gentlemen are landed for their energy and patriotism.

The Postmaster General has ordered three additional weekly trips on the mail route between Brownsville and Point Isabel, and has allowed the contractor \$686 additional pay.

weekly trips on the mail route between Brownsville and Point Isabel, and has allowed the contractor \$686 additional pay.

This order, when carried into effect, will secure to the citizens of Brownsville a dally communication with Point Isabel, except on Sundays.

The U.S. Light House Board will authorke six third class iros buoys for the bar at Brazos Santiago; four for the mouth of the Rio Grande; six for Aransas Pass, and six for Pas Cavallo, which will be a very important aid to navigition on the Texas coast.

A lette from Washington city, in the Brownsville Flog, says:—'A remenstrance from the merchants of Brownsville in clation to the recent order to concentrate the storaged goods in transitu for Mexico in one warehouse, had reached the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, througi Col. Howard, before my arrival here The order appears not to have been in accordance with the views of the desartment, and I have been instructed by the Secretary to day to resume the former practice.'

Mr. Corwin distinctly states that the department leaves this question with the collector and merchants, and that the greatest possible facility in this respect should be granted: having at the same time, a due regard to the safety of the revinue. Under this view, every merchant who can offer a secure and suitable warehouse for the storage of the cass of goods referred to, has a right to the storage of the som goods, and can enter into competition with others in the general storage business.

The Flog sayof Matamoros:—"We are pleased to see affairs in this clay assuming an aspect of content and quietude not exprienced before for some time. Another feature of the new order of things we notice with satisfaction, and that is the vinexistand friendly intercourse between the chizens of Brownsville and Matamoros, buring the administration of Gen. Aralos it was a rare thing to see a Mexican officer in our streets; now, however, we are rejuiced to see them daily intercourse between the chizens of Brownsville and Matamoros, to restore and m

Prominent Office Seekers Names. Residence.

J. G. Dickie. . . . New York, Post Office, Buffalo.

William Williams, Collector of Buffalo Wadaworth...
Wadaworth...
ichael N. Clark, Georgia.. Pott Office. Columbus
r. Harmon,... Michigan Collector of Detroit.
r. French,.... New York Post Office, Albany. B. P. Steats,
Mr. Marsh,
De: uon Houser,
Hug is Wallace,
John Fement,
Jame 1 Long,
Eli B. Wallams,

Appointment by the President, BY AND WITH THE ADJUST AND CONSEST OF THE SENJER. Samuel J. Bridge to be appraiser general of mercin-ise, to be employed on the Pacific coast.

Same of J. Bridge to be appraiser general of merchandise, to be employed on the Pacific coast.

Interesting from Mexico.

[From the New Origans Picayune, March 12.]

The brig Tehuantepec, Capt. Brown, arrived last evaning from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 26th uit?

Enpt. Brown reports that on the 21st uit., a Mexicon cutter left Vera Cruz for Hawana, to bring Santa Arnabook to Mexico. On the 25th uit, the British scrow steamer Tamaulipas arrived at Vera Cruz from Tampico, bound to Havana and Liverpool.

By the Tehuantepec we have received files of El Sigio Diez y Nucca, from the city of Mexico, to the 22d, and of El Eco del Comercio and La Union, from Vera Cruz, to the 26th uit. We translate from them the following items:—Senor Tornel and Senor Castillo Lanzas have been named plenipotentiaries on the part of Mexico to treat with Judge Conkling for the settlement of the terms of a neutrality treaty of Tehuantepec.

A special commission was formed on the 17th uit., for the purpose of opening an inter oceanic communication between Acapulco and Vera Cruz.

Nearly all the States that have a syst cast a vote for the new President, have woted in favor of Santa Anna.

Gen. Lombardini was reorganizing the army.

The Spanish minister, Senor Zagas, has been superseded by the Marquis Rivers.

Gen. Canales had arrived in the city of Mexico, as also had Gen. Woll.

It was hoped the commission sent after Santa Anna would find him either in Cuba or Jamaica. His friends state that he was more inclined to a union with the liberty party than with any other.

The Guntemala aggression on the south, and the vicient psoceedings against the Mexican editizens in California, are subjects of violent comment in the Mexican papers.

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nia, are subjects of violent comment in the Mexican papers.

On the 16th ult. Gen. Uraga published a defence of his late course in Mexico, which does not seem so convincing as it should have been under the accusation that he had been false to the plan of Guadaljara or that he had been deceived. He states that after the attack on Guadaljara, though the enemy was not strong enough to do him serious injury he was not able to destroy them, and that in order to prevent effusion of blood he came to terms with them. He further savs his mission is fulfilled, and exhorts the people of Mexico to recognise the present authority as a centre of union, as the only means of avoiding anarchy until the coming election of President.

Great efforts are being made by the monopolists in the city of Mexico to abrogate the reduced tariff proclaimed by President Ceballos. In Vera Cruz there was much feeling on this subject, and no little ill feeling toward the present supreme government.

cok ne, but was fortunately extinguished Defore much lamage was done.

A company of French and Mexican citizens has bee formed for the purpose of establishing a line of steamer between Vera Cruz and France. Vanauld & Co. repre-sent the French, and Olarte & Payno the Mexican into sent the French, and Olarte & Payno the Mexican interests.

On the 14th, Gen. Lombardini decreed the reorganization of six battalions of the army, and the papers complain that forced levies were being made among the power classes in the city of Mexico to fill the ranks.

Although the Tehuantepec question was considered rettled by the Sloo contract, and all the prominent parties acknowledge that it has been a great relief to the country, the disappointed aspirants do not diceasily.

Dr. Galvez was making a great outcry in defence of the Garay grant, and Senor Ramirez publishes a defence against imputations of having intrigued against the mixed company in favor of Mr. J. B. Moore. He acknowledges his sympathy with Mr. Moore, who offered to construct the railroad with a strip of only two handred

ledges his sympathy with Mr. Moore, who offered to construct the railroad with a strip of only two hundred yards of land; to finish the carriage road within two years; guarantee the contract with the sum of two and a half milliona, depositing one million of dellars within sixly days; and give up the road at the end of seventy years. He says Mr. Moore gave as the names of his partners—Draper. Wetmore, Cryder, Bird, Coleman & Stetson, Sacchi, Robb, Speyer, and seven others, whose names he was not privileged to divulge until the closing of the contract. He says he took the course he did because he "foresaw the discutlities in which we are now involved, and which are far from being settled."

To judge from the general tenor of the news from the different States, the prevailing disposition seems to be one of sufferance of the present usurpation until the return of Santa Anna.

We have received files of El Comercio de Tampico to the 22d uit. from which we translate the fellowing items:—Gen. Bustamente, whose death we mentioned sometime since, directed in his will that his heart should be taken from his body and deposited beside the ashes of Don Augustin Hurbide, which had been done with the consent of the relations of the latter.

On the 16th ult., the officers of the government and of the garrison met in junta to examine the new plan of Arroyo Sarco. Taking into consideration that it had not been recommended by the President Caballor, nor adopted by Puebla nor Vera Cruz, they pronounce it an infameus cheat and the parties to it "political money changers." They declare that they are tired of the present state of things which is rapidly dissolving society, and that they will adhere to any plan similar to that of Guadalajara.

The Comercio has the following graphic description of

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Gundalajara.

The Comercio has the following graphic description of the state of things in Mexico:—

"A small number of satraps, who wish for rule, are quarrelling for the power, and each desires tofmonopolize the dominion over \$,000,000 of people, binding them to their caprices and private interests. We say frankly this horde of stock jobbers, looking only to their own profit and aggraudizement, labor only to obtain success for their own iniquitous plans, and on the ruins of the nation will mock at our imbedility and want of energy."

The same paper copies the following from the Trait d'Union, of the city of Mexico:—

"The movement in favor of General Santa Anna has extended widely. We said a short time since that the advent of Gen. Uraga to power appeared inevitable, but, either from honesty or policy, he does not desire the presidency even when he holds it in his grasp. The chances of Santa Anna have now doubled.

"Gen. Uraga himself has written to him by the last packet to return to the republic in accordance with the tenor of the plan of Guadalajara, and assures him that he will be constitutionally elected, an act far preferable to his being forcibly imposed upon the country."

Sane on Insane, just as he Pleases.—Yesterday morning Judge Dickey took his seat to hear the verdict of the jury in this case. The jurors stated that they were unable to agree, and that there was not the least probability of their doing so. It appeared from what was said, that about twelve o'clock on Wednesday night the jury sent a message to the judge stating that there was no prospect of their agreeing on the verdict, whereupon the judge ordered their dismissal. The messenger, however, and the jury too, understood that they were to assemble again yesterday morning to render their verdict. Judge Dickey stated that he did not expect to find them there, but since they had assembled, and as it was most desirable-that a verdict should be rendered, he would leave them for a while longer, trusting that they would be able to agree. Upon which the jury looked somewhat sold, and were again locked up. During the day the following verdict was returned:—"The evidence has convinced the jury that Seth Paine's previous conduct has been the result of partial insanity; but as the charge of the court was as to his present state, they are not convinced that he is now insane and incapable of managing his business; and we, the jury in this case, have found Mr. Seth Paine sone from the commencement to the termination of the trial."—Chicago Tribune, March 11. SANE OR INSANE, JUST AS HE PLEASES.-Yester-

ACCIDENT ON THE UTICA AND SCHENECTARY ACCIDENT ON THE UTICA AND SCHENECTADY RAILBOAD.—As the ten o'clock passenger train from Utica, was coming in this morning, near Swarts', five miles west of Schenectady, the train ran over a cow on the track, which was thrown so as to full under the baggage car, by which the front wheel of the baggage car, and the hind wheels of the first passenger car were thrown off the taack; and in this position the train passed over two bridges, one of which was a skeleton bridge only, but without encountering damage. The train ran thus some fifty rods, before it was stopped by Mr. Geo. Cox, the engineer, who exhibited great courage and presence of mind. The passengers were brought to this city in emigrant cars. No one hurt, and damage to cars alight.—Albany Atlas. March 14. ST. PATRICE'S DAY IN NEW YORK GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC PROCESSION.

Interesting Coremonies at St. Patrick's athedral. Tass Conducted by Solemn Pontifical

Important Sermon by the Rev. Be, "nard O'Reiley.

ORATION AT THE TABERNACIA T BY MR.

Dinner of the Friendly Sons of . t. Patrick at the Astor House.

Dinner of the Young Friends of Ireland. BALLS IN THE EVENING.

&c., &c. &c.

The accounts given by different writers of St. Patrick -the Apostle of Ireland, are somewhat conflicting. He was born, according to Usher and Tillemont, in the year 372. The former places his death in 493, but Tillemont about the year 455. Nennius, published by Gale, says he died fifty-seven years before the birth of St. Columbs, conseafty-seven years before the birth of St. Columba, consequently in 464. The two principal ancient lives of St. Patrick are that compiled by Jocelin, a Cistersian monk, in the twelfth century, who quotes four lives written by disciples of the Saint, and that by Probus, who lived in the seventh century. In both legendary tales are intermixed. The chief authentic information we possess concerning this renowned Saint is obtained from his own writing this renowned Saint is obtained from his own writing. ings-his "Confession," and a letter to Corotic, a Welsh prince. From the "Confession" we learn that he was born in a village called Bonaven Taberniæ, which is known to be the town of Allpatrick, at the mouth of the Clyds, in Scotland, between Dumbarton and Glasgow. St. Patrick was, therefore, a Scotchman. His father, Calphurnius, was of Roman origin; and his mother, samed Concha, or Conchessa, according to some writers, was niece; and to others, sister, to St. Martin, of Tours. This acand to others, sister, to St. Marzin, of Tours. This ac-count is adopted by the Rev. Alban Butler, in his "Lives of the Saints." According to Nennius, (Abbot of angor, A. D. 620.) St. Patrick's original name was Maur. That of Patricius was given to him by Pope Celestine, when he consecrated him a bishop, and sent him as a missionary into Ireland. A. D. 433. Jones, in his historical account of the Welsh bards, says St. Patrickiwas born in the vale of Rhos, in Pembrokeshire, in Wales. But the Saint's own account of himself is better authority than that of Jones, who, being a Welchman, claimed the honor of the birth of this distinguished man for his own country. Camden is entitled to as little credit, who assigns the same birthplace as Jones. He says, "Calphurains, a British priest, as some have written, I know not haw truly, begat here, in the vale of Rhos, St. Patrick, the apostle of Ireland, by his wife Concha, sister of St. Martin, of Tours." At that time celibacy of the clergy was not an article of faith. Butler, to whom we have already referred, says, "At the age of sixteen he knew not God, and was captured by some barbarians, carried into Ireland, where he was compelled to keep cattle on mountains and in the forests, amidst ice and snow, together with his father's vassels, and where, God taking pity upon his soul, he became finally fully converted. He died, and was buried at Down Patrick, in Ulster, Ireland The body was found there in a church, in 1185, and changed to ano ther part of the church. His festival was marked in the

Martyrology of Bede on the 17th March." But whatever may have been the native land of St. Patrick, certain it is, according to the song, he was "A gentleman, and born of dacas' people;" and there is a tradition in Ireland, universally believed by the peasantry, that he banished all snakes, serpents, and toads from the Green Isle. One thing is sure, and that is, that there are none of these reptiles to be found in Ireland. But whether there ever were any there, is another question that we do not care to discuss at present. From all accounts, St. Patrick was a man of powerful eloquence, nd converted immense numbers of the Irish people to in support of the doctrine of the Trinity, he took an illustration from the shamrock, which abounds in the Green Isle, and which, though bearing three leaves, has but one stem. This simple argument is said to have been quite conclusive. Hence the wearing and drowning of the

rock on St. Patrick's day Yesterday the day was celebrated by Irishmen in rious parts of this country, but more particularly in New York. Subjoined are accounts of these celebrations, by various societies:-

The procession, both civic and military, was one of the grandest affairs that we have over witnessed on St. Patrick's day. The millitary were well drilled, and presented a very handsome appearance. The Jackson Horse Guards, attached to the Ninth regiment of the New York State Militia, mustered in full force as early as eight State Militia, mustered in lant force as vary as eight o'clock in the morning. They were commanded by their popular captain, J. D. Lally. When the troop formed it was marched to the Fulton ferry, where they received the Brooklyn and Williamsburg regiments, and escorted them to their respective places in the military line in Fast Broadwoy. At eleven o'clock the civic procession moved through the Bowery to Grand street, through Grand street to East Broadway, where they united with the military portion of the procession It then moved down East Broadway to Chatham street through the eastern gate of the Park, where they were reviewed by his Honor the Mayor and other distinguished

personages.

Irish Dragoons, commanded by Captain Kerrigan, attended by a Hand, playing "Patrick's Day," and "Old Folks at Home."

Napper Tandy Artillery, commanded by Captain Hogas Jackson Horse ('uard.

Shields Guard.

'82 Volunteer Guard.

Montgomery Guard of Jersey City.

Irish Riles.

Lish American Guard.

Shields Light Guard.

th Regiment, commanded by Col. Ferris, and at-

Irish American Guard.

Shields Light Guard.

The Ninth Regiment, commanded by Col. Ferris, and attended by Manahan's Brass Band.

The Sixty ninth Regiment, commanded by Col. Roe and Lieut. Col. Boheny, attended by Dodvorth's Band.

Seventy. second Regiment, attended by the William sburg.

Brass Band, and commanded by Col. Powers.

The Republican Rines, attended by a fine Band, playing Xational sirs.

Fine Republican Rines, attended by a fine Band, playing Xational sirs.

Fine Republican Rines, attended by Manahan's Band.

Aids of the Grand Marshall.

The Shamrock Benevolent Society, Stephen Adams, Marshall.

Laborers' Union Benevelent Society, in five divisions, attended by several fine Bands, Patrick Nicholson, Marshall.

Hibernian Benevolent Burial Society, attended by the Empire Brass Band, W. Hayden, Marshall.

Seagher Benevolent Society, of Harlem, attended by Several Bands, H. Masterson, Marshall.

Father Mathew Benevolent Society, E. L. Carey, Marshall.

(Fach and nearly every member of this society wore the temperance medal on their breasts.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, with beautiful banners, attended by a fine Band, James Saunders, Marshall.

Quarrymen's Union Protective Society, Thomas Kernan, Marshall.

Marshall.

The Shamrock Benevolent Society, of Jersey City, attended by a fine Band, James Saunders, Marshall.

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The Shamrock Benevolent Society, of Jersey City, Hibernian Universal Benevolent Society, of Jersey City, Hibernian Universal Benevolent Society, of New York, John Dowd, Marshall.

A magnificent harp encircled with splendid wreaths of flowers.

Shield Club, on horseback.

Carriages.

The procession passed through the western gate of the Park to Broadwar, from there they preceded to benevity.

Carriages.

The procession passed through the western gate of the Park to Broadway, from there they proceeded to Brooklyn, where they were reviewed by his Honor the Mayor and the authorities of that city.

THE RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES IN

clergy and laity of this city with much solemnity and de votion. Masses were offered up in all the churches each ten a pontifical mass was celebrated in St. Patrick's Ca-thedral, the Right Reverend Archbishop Hughes acting every part with a fashionable congregation long before hat hour arrived. The interfer of the edifice recent of